INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

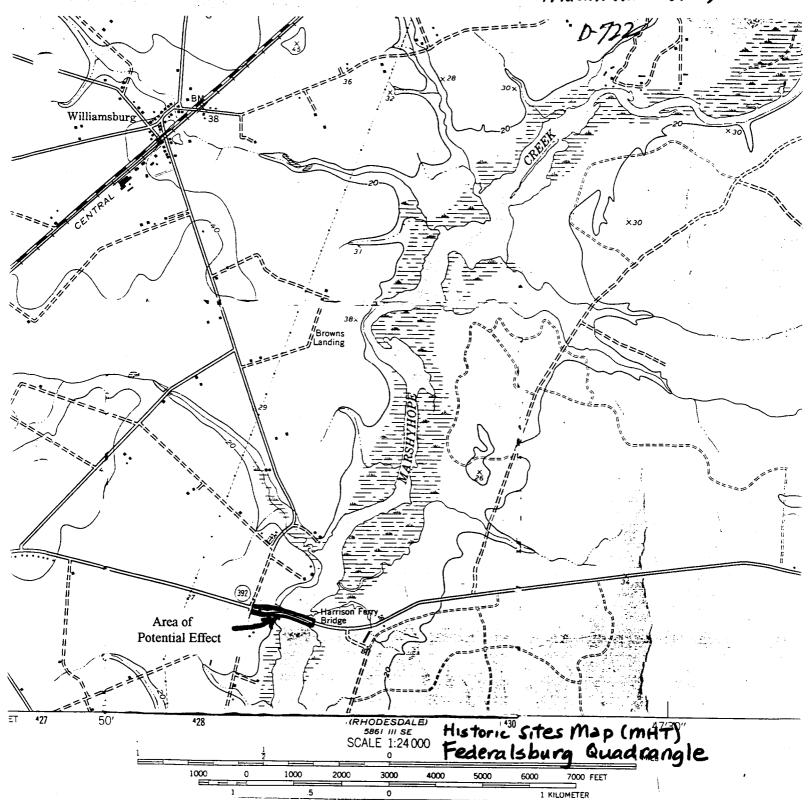
Property/District Name: MD 392 over Marshyhope Creek, Dorchester County (Bridge No. 9015)
Survey Number: Dy 777
Project: Bridge Replacement Agency: SHA
Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date Date
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended _X
Criteria:AB _X CD Considerations:ABCD _EFGNone
Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)
SHA Bridge NO. 9015, MD 392 over Marshyhope Creek, Dorchester County, MD is a former movable span bridge converted to a fixed span timer structure, with 23 fifteen-foot spans and one 20-foot span which was built in 1935. In 1943 the swing span was knocked off its center support by a tugboat. It was widened and rehabilitated in 1970. The parapets and timber deck have all been replaced, as well as more than 50% of the support piles. As a result, the bridge is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C since although swing spans are generally eligible, this one has been too modified to adequately convey its significance.
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files
Prepared by: Rita Suffness/SHA
August 24, 1998
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services August 24, 1998 Date
NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Reviewer, NR program Date

dus

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC } \\ \textbf{CONTEXT} \end{array}$

XEastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery) Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)
Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington) (Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery) (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)
Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)
II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:
Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
Middle Woodland 500 B.C A.D. 900
Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
X Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)
III. Prehistoric Period Themes: IV. Historic Period Themes:
Subsistence Agriculture
Settlement X Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
Political Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Demographic Government/Law
Religion Military
Technology Religion
Environmental Adaptation Social/Educational/Cultural
X Transportation
V. Resource Type:
Category: STructure
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Creek crossing
Known Design Source: None

mb 392 over Marshy hope — 4+tachment 4 (APE)



MARYLAND INVENTORY OF

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. D 722
Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Nam	e (indicate pr	eferred name)		
historic				
and/or common _B	ridge # 9015			
2. Loca			1	
street & number		MD 392	N,	/A not for publication
city, town	Harrison	vicinity of	congressional district	
state	Maryland	county	Dorchester	
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considerednot_applicable	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty (give names ar		
	tate Highway Admini			
street & number	707 N. Calvert St	reet	telephone no	o.:
city, town	Baltimore	state	and zip code M	D 21202
5. Loca	ition of Leg	al Description	n	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	County Courthou	ıse	liber
street & number				folio
city, town	Cambridge		state	
6. Repr	esentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
title	N/A			
date			federal state	county local
pository for sur	rvey records			
city, town			state	

7. Description Survey No. D 722						
Condition excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date of move			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 7.1

8. S	ign	ifican	ce					Survey No.	D 7	22
1400 1500 1700	istoric ⊢1499 ⊢1599 ⊢1699 ⊢1799 ⊢1899	archeo	ecture erce	ric	_ commun _ conserva _ economi _ educatio _ engineer _ explorati	ity planning ation cs n ing on/settleme	ent	_ landscape ard _ law _ literature _ military _ music _ philosophy _ politics/gover		religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific	dates	1	935•Present	t Bu	ilder/Arcl	nitect	SI	IA		
check:	aı	nd/or	iteria:			D :D _	_E	FG		
	Level	of Sign	ificance:	nat	tional	state	1	ocal		
Prepare support		a summar	y paragrapl	h of	signific	ance and	la g	eneral state	ement	of history and

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8.1

Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. D 722

Files, Maryland State Highway Administration Historic Highway Bridges in Maryland, 1631-1960 Context Report, Louis Berger and Associates, October, 1995

10. Ge	ographical Data		
_	ninated property me Federalsburg s do NOT complete UTM refe	erences	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
A	ting Northing	B	Asting Northing
C		D	
G L L		н[
	ary description and justification		ety boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Fo	rm Prepared By		
name/title	Rita Suffness, Leader, Cul	tural Resources Gr	roup
organization	Maryland State Highway Adm	inistration date	August 7, 1997
street & number	707 N. Calvert Street	telep	545•8561 hone
city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust Shaw House

21 State Circle

(301) 269-2438

DHCP/DHCD MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

100 COMMUNITY P

Annapolis, Maryland 21401 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.1

Description Summary

Bridge 9015, Harrison's Ferry Bridge, is a highly deteriorated structure which originated as a swing span bridge in 1935. As a result of being hit by a tugboat, the movable span was replaced by fixed spans in 1944. It is located to the west of an archeological site which was the former location of a cluster of structures which comprised a village known as Harrison.

Description

Bridge No 9015, a timber structure composed of 23 fifteen-foot span and 1 twenty-foot span, is 361 feet in length and provides a 30 foot wide travel surface. The structure originated in 1935 as a movable span bridge. In 1943 the center swing span was knocked from its center support when struck by a tugboat. Those spans were subsequently rebuilt as fixed spans in 1944. It was widened by ten feet and rehabilitated in 1970 to its current dimensions. The parapets as well as the timber deck have been replaced. Almost all of the middle sections of the timber piles have had substantial portions removed (sections averaging 8 feet in length) and spliced with steel sleeves, thus there are few original, intact members. A chronology of additional work which has been done on the structure is outlined below:

- Sometime after 1944 the structure was widened from a 14 foot clear roadway width to an 18 clear roadway width.
- In 1970 the structure was widened and rehabilitated to its existing configuration.
 The bridge width was increased by 12 feet, all the existing support beams were
 strengthened with new beams and the bridge railings were removed and replaced
 with w-beam traffic barriers. This work involved about 60 percent of the total
 structure.
- In 1980 emergency repairs were performed to 13 of the pier support piles. This
 work involved the installation of a steel splice sleeve along a 5-foot length of the
 timber piles at the water line.
- In 1981 emergency repairs were performed to an additional 39 pier support piles.
 This work involved installation of steel splice sleeves along a 5-foot length of the
 timber piles at the water line and strengthening of the timber pier caps with steel
 members.

Description Continuation Sheet 7.2

- In 1992 there were multiple repairs to all support piers. All timber pier caps were strengthened with steel members and four of the timber piles were repaired.
- In 1996 several support beams required repairs at their support ends due to rotten timbers and heavy truckloads. Steel plates were placed under the ends of the beam.

The current condition of the structure is poor, as it is in a continuing state of deterioration. Over 98 percent of the 150 support piles have been spliced with steel sleeves. The remaining piles are only in marginal acceptable condition. The timber deck is experiencing advanced rotting throughout the length of the bridge.

The bridge was constructed west of a cluster of structures known as Harrison. The community, adjacent to the bridge on the west, has almost entirely disappeared. There are no structures currently located immediately adjacent to the structure. Harrison, located at the intersection of ancestral MD 392 and Palmers Mill Road, developed sometime in the nineteenth century. J. and B. Conway moved into the area sometime around 1819, according to the list of patrons in Lake, Griffing, and Sevenson's 1877 Atlas (Wicomico, Bicentennial Commission 1976). They presumably began operating a mill shortly thereafter, as they are listed as "millers". Marie B. Wells, a long time resident in the area and local informant, noted in 1978 that she believed the town of Harrison had prospered in the 1820's when the rest of Maryland was in depression, although no specific source is cited as the basis of this information. She notes the presence of a general store, church and post office in the village at the time. The atlas depicts a post office and several structures. A ferry crossing, which predated the bridge, is not indicated. While it is not known precisely when Harrison was established, it predated the USGS quadrangle of 1905.

Two wharves were located in the vicinity of Harrison's Ferry Bridge: Hackett's Wharf and Ennall's Wharf. They serviced both cargo vessels and steamboats from Baltimore. Throughout the nineteenth century agricultural produce was shipped out along the Marshyhope and Nanticoke by small sloops that tied up at numerous wharves (like those operated by Hackett and Ennall), as well as landings which provided services to the local farmers. Hackett's Wharf, described as being on the property adjacent to Ennall's Wharf, is known have been an active shipping point in the middle nineteenth century. Schooners such as the *Zora and Anna* carried farm produce, principally grain, until the wharf was abandoned around the turn of the twentieth century. Regular

Description Continuation Sheet 7.3

steamboat service along the Nanticoke finally became a reality beginning in 1882. That year, the Tolcester Company began service from Baltimore to the Nanticoke River, followed by 1883 by the Nanticoke Transportation Line. However, the previously established railroads provided stiff competition to steamship service, and in 1894 the steamboat liens lines were absorbed by the *Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company*.

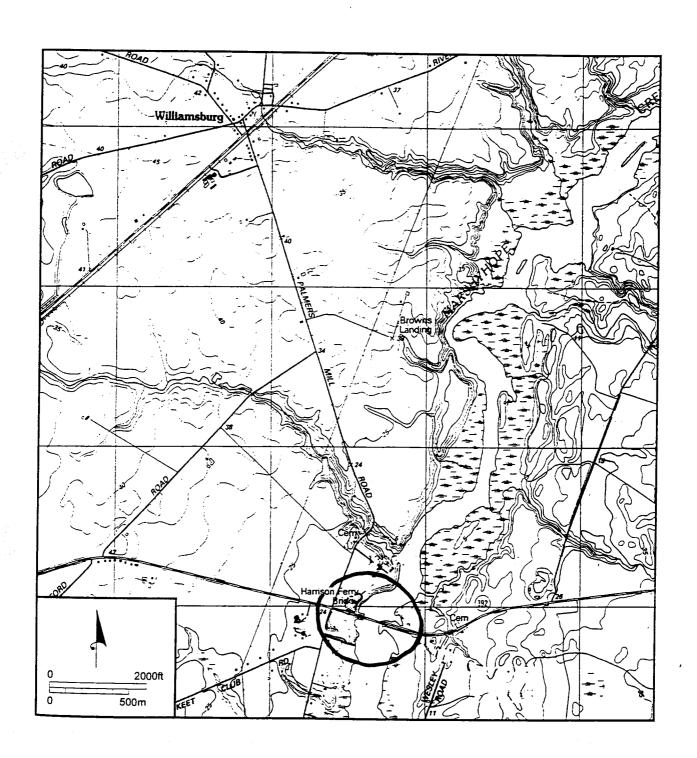
The Harrison ferry was replaced by a moveable span bridge over the Marshyhope in ca. 1935 when a road had been built across Marshyhope Creek. Topographic maps indicate that the bridge approaches were probably constructed on top of the existing ferry landing on both the east and west banks of Marshyhope Creek. What remains of the original structure is stylistically similar to others known to have been built in the years following a 1933 hurricane that washed out many of the region's older structures. The similarities are strong enough to suggest that it was built during the 1930's as part of a general construction program initiated to upgrade the road system following the hurricane.

The first bridge at Harrison had a 122-foot center swing span that allowed boat traffic to pass up Marshyhope Creek. Plans show that the span was opened by hand, by turning a four-spoke wheel geared to an 11-foot diameter circular rail. In 1943 the span was struck by a tugboat and knocked off its center support into the river. Six months later the missing section was replaced as fixed spans supported on wood pilings similar to the rest of the bridge structure. The decision to replace the swing span with a fixed section, which may have made the upper Marshyhope unnavigable, could be interpreted to indicate that boat traffic along the Marshyhope had become less important, although shortages of steel due to the war effort may have been the determining factor. In 1970 the bridge was widened and rehabilitated, involving replacement of part of the original structure. The support piers have been modified by installation of steel sleeves and strengthening the timber pier caps with steel members.

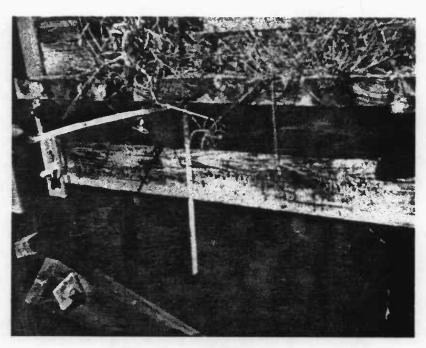
Statement of Significance Continuation Sheet 8.1

This structure originated in ca. 1935 as a movable bridge, constructed of timber with a center swing span. The center movable span was replaced by fixed spans after it was hit by a tugboat in 1943 and subsequently dislodged. Since that time numerous repairs have been made, resulting in the replacement of much of the structure with new elements or with substantial sections of metal splices of the timber superstructure. It has also been widened, and the parapets replaced by steel members supporting a metal safety railing. The bridge does not retain the necessary integrity to be considered for listing in the he National Register of Historic Places. There are very few pilings or members which have not been replaced or heavily modified.

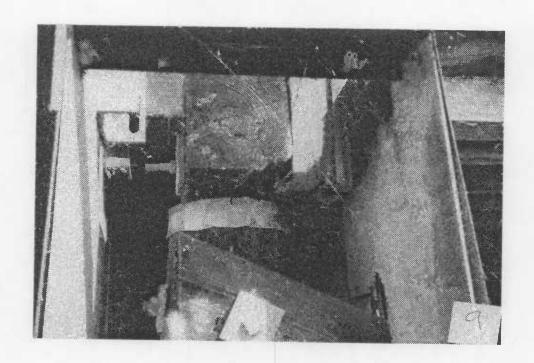
According to the evaluative criteria as referenced in the <u>Historic Highway Bridges of Maryland: 1631-1960: Historic Context Report</u> (page C-32), the primary CDE's for timber bridges are, (in the superstructure), railings, plaques and longitudinal beams (stringers), and (in the superstructure) abutments, plaques and pile bent or piers of timber, masonry or concrete (page C-33). This bridge does not retain any of these CDE's in an original intact form. Most members have been spliced or repaired.



D 722
BRIDGE NO. 9015
HARRISON
DORCHESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCANNED PHOTOGRAPHS, PAGE 3











Dy - SE Bridge 9015 Harrison, Porchecte County Photograph Quant (files of Bridge Diu) med 392 over Marshyhope North Profile (Looking South)



D# -722 Bridge 9015 mid 392 over marshippe Photograph Jan 92 (feles of bredge Division) neg at MD State Hung Admi Looking north at down Prfile







0-721

